NOTE XXIV.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW BRENTHIDAE

BY

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Among the large series of Brenthids with which Dr. K. Jordan of the Hon. W. Rothschild's Museum at Tring kindly entrusted me for examination, I found several species of *Rhaphidorrhynchus* Schoenh. recently described by me from the collection of the Brussels Museum and my own, and two species which I believe to be new to science. But special mention may be made of a new Arrhenodinae-genus which I propose to call *Phymechus*.

Ubanius and *Tmetogonus* are two new genera of the same subfamily, of which I have added here the description: all may be considered as representative forms of the oriental group Orychodi in neotropical regions.

Rhaphidorrhynchus sexvittatus Senna.
(Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Tom. XXXVIII, p. 596, 1894).

A male from Panama and a female from Nicaragua.

The female has a length of 14 mill., and it differs moreover from the type in my collection by its colour being more reddish, by the eyes being more prominent, and by the punctuation of the elytral furrows which is more regular. The 3rd interstice has also a short ferruginous line on its apical third.

Rhaphidorrhynchus vicinus Senna.
(l. c. p. 599).

Several males and females from Petropolis (Brazil).

In some specimens the prothorax is very slightly bronze or has the median portion darker than the sides and the apical third. The rostrum is sometimes as long as the prothorax; the anterior portion is slightly toothed at the sides, the front without impression, the 2nd joint of the antennae nearly as long as the 3rd. The striae are slightly undulate in the basal third and without punctures also at the sides. The coloured lines on the interstices are moderately variable in length, but the position is the same in all the specimens. The basal spot of the 4th interstice is sometimes united with the line of the basal third. The length varies between 11—17 mill.

Rhaphidorrhynchus longimanus Lund.
(Skrivt. af naturhist. selskab. Bd. 5, h. 2, p. 86).

Among the numerous specimens from Brazil, I mention a male which has the four ferruginous lines of the 2nd interstice united.

Rhaphidorrhynchus Rothschildi, n. sp.

♂. Niger vel aeneo-niger, nitidus, elytris rubro- vel flavo-ferrugineo lineatis; capite leviter latiore quam longiore, angulis posticis rotundatis, supra convexo, fronte obsoletissime canaliculata, oculis sat prominentibus; rostri parte basali capite parum longiore, ante antennas sensim attenuata, supra profunde sulcata, ad antennarum insertionem rotundato-ampliata, incrassata, utrinque tuberculata, parte apicali longiore, quadrangulari, e medio usque ad apicem sensim ampliata, marginibus elevato-dentatis, lateribus et supra prope apicem aspera; antennis elongatis, filiformibus, scapo scabriusculo, recurvo, infra apice dentato, articulis 2° et 3° scabriusculis, illo distincte breviore, sequentibus

cylindricis et pubescentibus; prothorace circiter rostri longitudine, elongato-conico, lateribus modice ampliatis, postice fortiter constricto, basi transverse bistrigoso, supra convexo, laevi; elytris elongatis, basi leviter emarginatis, humeris rotundatis leviterque callosis, lateribus perparce latioribus quam basi, apici subtruncatis, angulis externis oblique dentatis; supra vix convexis, juxta suturam 4-striatis, fere impunctatis, externe seriebus nonnullis punctorum versus apicem in sulcos transeuntibus exaratis, prope marginem lateralem iterum striatis; interstitiis dorsalibus latis, depressis, singulo elytro lineis punctisque 6—7 rubro-ferrugineo ornato; metasterno convexo, abdomine basi obsolete impresso, tibiis anticis intus parum dilatatis, metatarso anteriore articulo sequente parce longiore.

♀. Differt: capite breviore et latiore, fronte laevi, rostri parte basali breviore, breviter sulcata, parte apicali cylindrica, laevi; antennis brevioribus, scapo minus recurvo, breviore, infra inermi, articulis duobus sequentibus laevibus; prothorace minus elongato et latiore, elytris longioribus, pedibus brevioribus, abdomine basi convexo.

Long. ♂ 18, ♀ 16 mill.

Hab. Nicaragua.

The 2nd interstice has a line which occupies the basal half, another shorter one behind the middle, a third near the apex, the two latter are united in the female; the 6th interstice has a short line behind the middle, the 8th a line in the basal third and another shorter one at the apical declivity. Body beneath bronzy black, brighter in the female. The male has the rostrum beneath scabrous and keeled in the middle, the apex is smooth as the head and rostrum of the female.

This species may be placed near *R. longimanus* Lund, but differs from it by the apical portion of the rostrum being scabrous and enlarged at the apex, by the prothorax being narrower at the sides than the elytra at the base, and chiefly by the scape of the antennae which is curved, and toothed behind at the apex.

This new species is respectfully dedicated to Lord Walter Rothschild.

Rhaphidorrhynchus politus Senna.
(Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Tom. XXXVIII, p. 605, 1894).

A male and a female from Mexico.

The male has a length of 13 mill., the female not more than 9 mill. The female sex, hitherto undescribed, differs by the head being shorter and provided with a feeble impression on the front, by the basal portion of the rostrum being shorter than the head and obsoletely furrowed, by the anterior portion being cylindrical and smooth. The antennae have the joints shorter, the prothorax is broader anteriorly and shorter. In the specimen before me the two short lines of the 2nd interstice behind the middle are united.

Rhaphidorrhynchus variabilis Senna.
(l. c. p. 606).

A male from Mexico.

Rhaphidorrhynchus linearis Senna.
(l. c. p. 607).

I refer to this species a female from Mexico. Its body is robust; the head is short, with a shallow impression between the eyes, and the posterior angles are indistinct. The basal portion of the rostrum is as long as the head, furrowed, the anterior portion is elongate, filiform, smooth; the 2nd joint of the antennae is shorter than the 3rd; the prothorax is broader than in the male; the external angles at the apex of the elytra are slightly prominent, not toothed. The disposition of the ferruginous lines is as in the male, the colour is bronzy brown. In regard to the length (17 mill.) and robustness this specimen resembles *R. mexicanus* Senna, but the above mentioned characteristics

indicate undoubtedly *R. linearis* Senna. If we compare this female with that of *R. panamensis* Senna, the differences are the following: the head is broader, with the external angles of the base less distinct, the antennae are longer and have the 2nd joint also longer, the elytra are not spinous at the apex, the 2nd interstice along the suture is more raised, and not depressed at the base, the 3rd narrower; the disposition of the coloured lines is also different.

Rhaphidorrhynchus mexicanus Senna.
(l. c. p. 608).

A male from Mexico, with a very shallow impression on the vertex. — Length 17 mill.

Rhaphidorrhynchus consanguineus, n. sp.

♂. Capite, prothorace, rostri parte basali aeneis, laevigatis; rostri parte antica, antennis, interdum etiam capite et prothorace nigris; elytris et pedibus nitidis, brunneo-aeneis vel brunneo saturato leviter aeneo, corpore infra aeneo, nitido; capite quadrato, angulis posticis rotundatis, supra convexo, fronte plerumque distincte- raro obsolete canaliculata, oculis modice prominentibus; rostro basi capite vix longiore, lateribus subparallelis, supra sulcato, ad antennarum insertionem rotundato-ampliato, elevato, tuberculato; parte antica longiore, quadrangulari, marginibus elevato-dentatis, apicem versus leviter ampliata, scabriuscula; antennis elongatis, articulis 1°—3° leviter scabris, 2° minime breviore quam 3°, cæteris cylindricis, apicali acuminato; prothorace elongato-conico, lævi, parum nitido; elytris basi emarginatis, humeris rotundatis modiceque callosis, lateribus leviter curvatis, e tertio basali gradatim attenuatis, apice subtruncatis, in medio breviter emarginatis, angulo externo retrorsum spinoso; supra modice convexis, juxta suturam anguste sulcatis, sulco 1° impunctato usque ad declivitatem apicalem, interstitio 1° angusto; externe

striato-fortiter punctatis, prope marginem lateralem et tertium apicale punctato-sulcatis, singulo elytro lineis 6—8 punctis 2 ferrugineis notato; metasterno apici subfoveolato, abdomine basi convexo, laevi; metatarso antico fere dimidio longiore articulo sequente.

♀. Differt: capite breviore et latiore, fronte foveolata, rostro basi breviore, parte antica filiformi, laevi; antennis brevibus, articulis basalibus laevibus, prothorace paullo breviore, elytris latioribus, pedibus brevioribus.

Long. ♂ 13—18, ♀ $12^1/_2$—18 mill.

Hab. Venezuela (Merida).

The 2nd interstice has a spot at the base, a line behind the middle and another shorter one at the apical declivity: these two lines are sometimes united, rarely a very short line is seen towards the middle of this interstice where it is narrower than at the basal and apical third. The 3rd interstice is broad, convex, yellow-ferruginous till the middle, thence narrower and without coloured lines; the 4th interstice has a basal spot and sometimes a short line or a spot behind the middle, as on the 6th interstice; and finally there is, near the lateral margin, a long line in the basal half and another shorter one at the apical declivity.

This species is very closely allied to and intermediate between *R. linearis* Senna, *R. mexicanus* Senna and *R. panamensis* Senna, but as in the 26 specimens examined I have not seen any transitional form, I consider it as distinct. From *R. linearis* Senna this new species differs by the 2nd joint of the antennae being slightly longer, by the 2nd interstice of the elytra being narrower than the 3rd, and by the apex which is spinous externally; the anterior metatarsus is shorter and the disposition of the ferruginous lines on the elytra is different. If I compare a female of *R. consanguineus* with a specimen of the same sex of *R. linearis*, the differential characteristics are the following: the head is narrower, with the basal angles less distinct, the elytra are spinous at the external angles of the apex, the 2nd and 3rd interstices and the disposition of the coloured lines

are different. From *R. mexicanus* Senna, the new species is distinguishable by the head which is slightly narrower and channelled on the front, by the 2nd joint of the antennae which is longer, hardly shorter than the 3rd, whilst in *R. mexicanus* it is distinctly shorter than the 3rd; by the rostrum which is less rounded at the sides of the tip, by the 2nd interstice which is narrower towards the middle, and by the 3rd being broader in the basal half; the disposition of the ferruginous lines is also different, the head and basal portion of the rostrum beneath are more scabrous and without punctures, the 2nd joint of the anterior tarsi is longer.

As hitherto the male of *R. panamensis* Senna is unknown to me, I have compared the female of it with the female of *R. consanguineus*, and this latter differs chiefly by the 1st and 2nd interstices which are narrower and less depressed, and by the 3rd being broader. The disposition of the coloured lines on the elytra is the same in the two species, but the teguments are more brilliant in the first.

Rhaphidorrhynchus panamensis Senna
(l. c. p. 609).

A female from Nicaragua.

The body is moderately slender, but the character of the elytral interstices is well evident and identical with the type.

Phymechus, n. g.
(ψύμα = tuber, ἔχω = habeo).

Caput breve, supra rugosum, irregulare, in medio rude impressum, utrinque crasse auriculatum, auriculis retrorsum prolatis, obtusis, et super oculos, a latere visis, in carinam prolungatis. Rostrum modice elongatum, capite angustius, parte basali gradatim attenuata usque ad antennas, supra rude sulcata, parte apicali longiore, subqua-

drangulari, marginibus denticulatis, apice subangulatim modiceque dilatata, antice in medio profunde emarginata; mandibulis parvis. Antennarum articulis fere ut in genere *Cyriodonto* Kirsch. Prothorax elongato-conicus, supra sublaevis. Elytra apici anguste subtruncata, supra juxta suturam striata, lateribus punctato-sulcata. Pedes validi, femoribus intermediis et posticis tertio apicali dentatis, anterioribus ante medium longe dentatis deinde subarcuatis; tibiis medianis et posticis inermibus, anticis valde curvatis, apice leviter, ante apicem intus longe dentatis; tarsis brevibus, depressis, articulo 3° profunde diviso, articulo unguifero elongato, subgracili. Abdomen basi late excavatum.

Body elongate as in the genus *Orychodes* Pasc., but the base of the rostrum is without apophyses, the apex is not so enlarged, but similar to that of *Cyriodontus* Kirsch, the head is very different, the elytra striate along the suture and punctato-sulcate at the sides; legs similar to those of *Orychodes*, except the anterior thighs which are curved towards the apex and toothed before the middle. From *Cyriodontus* Kirsch, to which the new genus is allied by the apical portion of the rostrum and other characteristics, it differs by the body being more elongate, by the different sculpture of the elytra, by the head which is broader and has the posterior angles produced, by the prothorax being unarmed anteriorly; the anterior tibiae and the apical portion of the thighs are curved, the thighs have the tooth before the middle.

Phymechus Jordani, n. sp.

Rubro-castaneus, parum nitidus, elytris lineis ferrugineis ornatis; capite latiore quam longiore, parum convexo, rugoso, in medio rude impresso, et postice subtuberculato, basi arcuato, ad latera crasse auriculato; rostri parte basali capite longiore, sulcata, marginibus sulci crassis, irregularibus; inter antennas ampliato et incrassato, sulco angustiore, parte antica praecedente longiore, quadrangulari,

marginibus elevato-dentatis, supra scabra, apici subangulatim ampliata; antennarum scapo clavato, robusto, articulo 2° quam sequente breviore et basi valde angustato, 3° subobconico, sequentibus subcylindricis, gradatim longioribus, apicali elongato-acuminato, duobus praecedentibus simul sumptis breviore; prothorace elongato-conico, supra modice convexo, in medio obsoletissime canaliculato; elytris dimidio prothoracis longioribus, ejusque latitudine, basi emarginatis, angulis externis rotundatis minimeque callosis, lateribus in medio subparallelis, deinde angustatis, apice subtruncato; dorso subdepressis, juxta suturam striatis, striis 1ª et 2ª impunctatis, lateribus punctato-sulcatis; interstitiis dorsalibus latis, inaequalibus, parum elevatis, haud rectis, interstitio 2° latiore quam 1° et 3°; singulo elytro lineis ferrugineis 4 ornato. — Long. 20 mill.

Hab. Mexico (Oaxaca).

A male in Rothschild's Museum at Tring.

The 2nd interstice near the suture is ferruginous in the apical half, the 3rd is of the same colour in the basal half; two short lines are also visible before the middle on the 7th and 8th interstices. Body beneath chestnut; the head and basal portion of the rostrum are provided with two convergent lines of deep punctures; the rostrum between the antennae is keeled in the middle. The anterior coxae are separated, the intercoxal process is broad, the base of the abdomen broadly excavated, the apical segment punctured and slightly impressed in the middle and at the sides.

Ubanius, n. g.

Caput transversum, basi subangulatim emarginatum, supra fronte foveolata, postice parum elevatum, utrinque subauriculatum, auriculis pone oculos, a latere visis, obtusis, desuper visis dentatis; oculi sat magni. Rostrum elongatum, parte basali porrecta, dorso sulcata, lateribus oblique declivi; parte antica praecedente vix longiore, angustiore,

apici subangulatim ampliato, antice subrotundato et in medio emarginato. Mandibulae parvae. Antennarum articuli mediani subobconici, sequentes subcylindrici. Prothorax elongatus, antice attenuatus, deinde gradatim rotundato-ampliatus, supra convexus, laevis. Elytra elongata, lateribus parallelis, tertio apicali angustata, apici truncata; juxta suturam profunde unistriata, externe striato-punctulata, tertio apicali et prope marginem lateralem punctulato-striata. Pedes validi, femoribus anterioribus medium versus fortiter- medianis et posticis prope apicem levius dentatis, tibiis anticis curvatis, pone medium longe dentatis, tibiis intermediis et posticis inermibus; tarsis brevibus.

Body elongate as in *Episphales* Kirsch but more robust and well distinguished from this genus by the head being transverse and auriculate, whilst in *Episphales* it is longer than broad, narrower anteriorly than at the base which is simply emarginate. The basal portion of the rostrum in *Ubanius* is longer than in *Episphales*, the apical portion is differently enlarged at the tip; the prothorax is more elongate and broader at the apex; the sculpture of the elytra is as in some *Rhaphidorrhynchus* (f. i. *R. longimanus* Lund), but they are not spinous at the external angles of the apex; the legs are more robust than in *Episphales*, with the anterior thighs spinous towards the middle, the tibiae distinctly curved and strongly spinous in the apical third; the tarsi are also shorter.

From *Phymechus* Senna, the genus *Ubanius* differs by the body being more elongate, by the head being not rugose and differently auriculate, by the rostrum being not scabrous and not toothed at the margins of the anterior portion, by the elytra which are more elongate and differently sculptured; the anterior thighs are also not curved and spinous towards the middle.

Ubanius aeneus, n. sp.

♂. Elongatus, robustus, aeneus vel niger, nitidus, elytris ferrugineo-lineatis; capite impunctato, pone oculos,

desuper viso, dentato, fronte late foveolata, rostro basi capitis duplo longiore, supra parum distincte sulcato, lateribus rude rareque punctato, inter antennas vix ampliato; parte antica precedenti paullo longiore et angustiore, haud sulcata, sublaevi; capite infra et rostro usque ad antennas fortiter punctatis, punctis utrinque lineatim dispositis; antennis capite cum rostro longioribus, articulis medianis sub-obconicis, apice incrassato, sequentibus subcylindricis, apicali elongato-acuminato, duobus praecedentibus unitis breviore; prothorace elongato, basi transverse bistrigoso, dorso laevi, nitido, convexo; elytris dimidio prothoracis longioribus ejusque latitudine, basi subtruncatis, humeris rotundatis, lateribus subparallelis, tertio apicali angustatis, apici truncatis, in dorso sat convexis, juxta suturam profunde unistriatis, stria impunctata, in tertio apicali et prope marginem lateralem punctulato-striatis, disco striato-punctulatis, singulo elytro lineis 7—9 ferrugineis ornato; coxis anticis remotis, metasterno abdomineque basi convexis, laevibus.

♀. Crassa valdeque robusta; capite breviore et latiore, fronte foveolata vel sulcata, rostri parte basali valde breviore, gradatim antice angustata, supra sulcata, sulco interdum super frontem adscendente; parte antica longiore, cylindrica; antennis brevioribus et robustioribus, articulis medianis obconicis, 9° et 10° quadratis, prothorace breviore, ovato-conico, lateribus valde ampliato, elytrorum apice subrotundato, pedibus ut in mare sed robustioribus.

Long. corp. ♂ 26, ♀ 32—34 mill., prothor. ♂ 7, ♀ $8^1/_2$—9 mill., latit. max. prothor. ♂ $4^1/_5$, ♀ 6—$6^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Mexico, Chiriqui.

The 2nd interstice along the suture has four ferruginous lines, but sometimes these lines are more or less united; the 3rd interstice has a short line before the middle, this line sometimes is wanting; on the 4th interstice there is a more or less elongate line on the basal half and another shorter one behind the middle, the 6th has a line which is longer than the preceding one, the 8th interstice has a line at or before the middle.

A male in the collection of the Brussels Museum, without indication of the locality, a female from Mexico in the Tring Museum, another female from Chiriqui in my own collection.

The male was labelled by Mr. Power „*Episphales?* subgenus? *aeneus* Pow. *in litt.*" and I think *Episphales Lacordairei* Pow. [1]) from Mexico, and probably also *Episphales interruptolineatus* (Gylh.) [2]), may be referred to the genus *Ubanius*. According to Power's description *E. Lacordairei* Pow. has: „capite quadrato, supra duabus retro prolatis cristis propeque oculos duobus dentibus retortis".... and ...." anterioribus tibiis arcuatis, dente armatis".... whilst in the genus *Episphales* the head and the anterior tibiae are otherwise shaped, as we see in *E. pictus* Kirsch.

Tmetogonus, n. g.
(τμητὸς = caesus, γῶνος = angulus).

Caput latius quam longius, subtriangulare, basi subtruncatum, supra convexum, fronte sulcata, angulis posticis latis, extus productis, truncatis. Rostrum modice elongatum, subgracile, parte basali sulcata, inter antennas parum dilatata et incrassata, parte antica longiore, marginibus erosocarinatis, apicem versus paullo ampliata. Antennarum articuli ut in genere *Pseudorychode* Senna. Prothorax oblongo-ovatus, basi transverse bistrigosus, supra convexus, laevis. Elytra juxta suturam striata, externe sulcato-punctata. Femora clavata, anteriora in medio fortiter- intermedia et postica in tertio apicali levius dentata; tibiae anticae valde curvatae, in tertio apicali infra et apici externe spinosae, tibiae medianae et posticae subrectae, inermes; tarsi breves, depressi, articulo 3° profunde diviso, articulo unguifero elongato, subgracili.

This new neotropical genus is allied to the oriental

1) Petites Nouvelles Entomologiques, II, p. 241, 1er juillet 1878.
2) Schoenherr, Genera Curc., V, p. 477 (sub: *Arrhenodes*), 1840.

genus *Pseudorychodes* Senna, and its facies is very similar to that of some species of the latter, f. i. *Ps. Ritsemae* (Senna) [1]) and *Ps. insignis* (Lewis) [2]); the differential characters are: the different shape of the head, which is nearly triangular, with the posterior angles broad, prominent and truncate, and the conformation of the anterior tibiae, these being curved and spinous beneath in the apical third. The thighs are as in *Orychodes* Pascoe, but in this latter the spine of the anterior thighs is not at the middle; the sculpture of the elytra and the shape of the head are also different.

Tmetogonus chiriquensis, n. sp.

Brunneo-aeneus, nitidus, elytris et precipue pedibus rufo-brunneis, illis lineis ferrugineis ornatis; capite subtriangulari, angulis posticis latis, productis, truncatis; supra convexo, fronte sulcata, oculis mediocribus, semiglobosis; rostro basi capitis circiter longitudine illoque angustiore, subquadrangulari, sulcato; parte pone antennas longiore et graciliore, quadrangulari, apice paullo ampliato, supra subplana, marginibus eroso-carinatis, antice scabriuscula; antennarum articulo 2° basi recurvo, 3° praecedentis circiter longitudine, subobconico, 4° vix breviore, sequentibus gradatim longioribus, cylindricis, apicali elongato-acuminato, duobus praecedentibus simul sumptis breviore; prothorace in tertio apicali angustato, deinde rotundato-ampliato, basi transverse bistrigoso, supra convexo, laevi, nitido; elytris dimidio prothoracis longioribus, ejusque latitudine, basi emarginatis, humeris rotundatis leviterque callosis, lateribus usque ad medium subparallelis, deinde attenuatis, ad declivitatem apicalem leviter coarctatis, apici subtruncatis; in dorso sat convexis, juxta suturam striatis, stria 1ª impunctata, 2ª remote punctata, lateribus sulcato-

1) Notes from the Leyden Museum, XIII, p. 161, 1891.
2) Journal of the Linnean Society, XVII, p. 301, tab. XII, fig. 12, 1883.

fortiter punctatis, interstitiis sat convexis, 1° excepto, singulo elytro lineis 5 ferrugineis ornato. — Long. 12 mill.

Hab. Chiriqui.

A single male in my private collection.

The 2nd interstice has a ferruginous line in the basal third and another in the apical third, the 3rd has a line in the middle, the 6th a short line behind the middle, the 7th a line in the basal third. Body beneath red-brown, head and basal portion of the rostrum with two lines of punctures, the median and anterior portion is keeled in the middle; anterior coxae separated, the intercoxal process is broad; metasternum foveolate at the apex, the two basal segments of the abdomen slightly furrowed.

Florence, February 5th, 1895.